TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Prince Henri de Bourbon Funeral.

French Cabinet Differences on the Papal Question.

Napoleon's Position Towards the Ecumenical Council, the Syllabus and the Schema.

The British Pains and Penalties Bill for Ireland.

Captain Eyre, of the Steamship Bombay, Suspended, but Not from the Yardarm.

ENGLAND.

The Situation of Ireland Debated by the

LONDON, March 14, 1870. In the House of Lords this evening Earl Granville said the government would ask for further power to deal with violation of law in Ireland, and that a bil containing severe police regulations had been pre pared and would soon be submitted.

The Duke of Richmond promised his support to such a measure, but regretted the tardiness of its

The Marquis of Salisbury said he should infer from the language of Lord Granville that the proposed bill would hardly be equal to the emergency. After desultory remarks from other lords the

Bouse adjourned.

The Irish Question in the Commons.

LONDON, March 14, 1870. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone promised that the bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland would be introduced on Thursday of this week. It would contain the provisions of several acts passed in former years for the preservation of the public peace. It would empower the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to suspend the writ of naneas corpus and provide for summary trial without jury of certain offences created by the bill, such as the possession of pow der, prowling by night, or travelling without destination or purpose. It would compensate the victims of violence and increase the powers of the officers of justice for obtaining evidence. The bill was to remain in force for a limited time, and could be applied only to districts in which the Lord Lieutenan had proclaimed the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The press in districts under the operation the law would be held amenable for offences against order.

This statement was received with uproarlous apause from both sides of the House.

Mr. Gladstone said this brief announcement was all that it was thought expedient now to make. Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented imperative reasons why the government had up to the present moment preferred to adhere to the letter of the law in dealing with I reland rather than resort to another suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

A lively debate followed on Irish affairs in general. Complaints were made of the frequency of politica juries in Ireland, and the government indignantly repelled the charge of packing them.

The American Question.

LONDON, March 14, 1870. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, explained the circumstances attending the seizure of the American brig Mary Lowell, in the West Indies, by a Spanish craiser He said that no demand for indemnity could lie against England, as the vessel was captured on the high seas and not within British jurisdiction.

The Public Education Bill-The Second Reading Debate.

LONDON, March 14, 1870. tion bill came up on motion for a second reading. Mr. George Dixon, member for Birmingham, and an advanced liberal, said he felt obliged to oppose the second reading of the bill, as much as he de sired free schools. At many points the measure was bad. It neglected to provide for an Educa tional department in the government or for normal schools. He objected that the bul, though compulsory, made concessions to sectarian occupiers, and that leaving religious questions to be determined by the board must introduce endless dissension.

Mr. Forster, the introducer of the bill, argued against the use of the Bible and the giving of religious instruction in the schools. On this rock, ne said, the valuable school system States was foundering, and because the rule was indexible and not left to the option of each locality. The best public opinion favored the latter plan. Mr. Forster gave the bistory of his bill and analyzed its provisions at great length, and concluded by hoping that during this session he should see the measure fully considered and become a law.

The Comage bill was passed and the House ad-

Mr. Vernon Harcourt and others denounce Mr Forster's Education bill because it refers religious cimouities to local bodies for settlement.

Atlantic Cable Tolls and Profits LONDON, March 14, 1870,

LONDON, March 14, 1870,
The London Times publishes a letter arguing strongly against the suggestion to try the experiment of reducing the rates of telegraphing through the English and French Atlantic cables to a crown for twenty words. It predicts that such a change would stop the issuing of five per cent dividends hereafter, and be likely to affect the reserve of the

Premier Gladstone's Pledge to the Church LONDON, March 14, 1870. Mr. Stephen Gladstone, son of the Right Honora-

ble W. E. Gladstone, was ordained at Lambeth to-day, by the Bishop of Winchester, a minister of the

Death of John Brough. LONDON, March 14, 1870.

Mr. Brough, the dramatist, is dead.

Aquatle Contest. LONDON, March 14, 1870. A scutter's race of one mue took place on the Type to-day between James Taylor and James Percy, for twenty-five pounds sterring a side. The betting at the start was six to one on Percy,

Taylor won the race by four lengths. "Sairy Gamp " Jr., in An Omnibus.

LONDON, March 14, 1870. The Pall Wall Gaze has lately paid more atten tion than usual to American topics. It has editorials to-day on female magistrates, on the political isola tion of President Grant, and on the sentence im posed on Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, the inadequacy of which is pointed out.

SPAIN.

Prince Henri de Bourbon's Funeral.

MADRID, March 14, 1870. The obsequies of Prince Henri de Bourbon, who was killed in a duel on Saturday by the Duke of Montpensier, were solemnized to-day. No public demonstrations were made.

Military Review.

MADRID, March 14, 1870. Marshal Prim reviewed the volunteers of Madrid to-day. He was received with great enthusiasm.

YACHTING.

Chance of a Race Between the Sappho and LONDON, March 14, 1870. Mr. Douglass, with the view of bringing the Ashbury correspondence to a decisive issue, finally agrees that his yacht, the Sappho, shall race Mr. Ashbury's yacht, the Cambria, the course to be sixty miles dead to windward outward and return to the

point of starting.

No allowance for time to be mentioned in the

FRANCE.

The Papal Question in the Cabinet-Imperial Anxiety.

PARIS, March 14, 1870. Differences have arisen in the Cabinet on the policy to be pursued toward Rome. It is known that Count Daru is in favor of energetic measures,

to which M. Ollivier is opposed. M. Segris sides with Ollivier, and M. Buffet with Count Daru. The question is simply a Cabinet matter, and may result in the withdrawai of Count Daru. The journals announce that the Emperor has sent

Prince Napoleon to consult with M. Ollivier and endeavor to bring the Ministers to one mind on the sub-

The Ollivier-Bonaparte Policy.

LONDON, March 14, 1870. A Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph says that M. Emtie Olitvier announces unofficially an immediate liberalization of the imperial policy.

The French Minister from London PARIS, March 14, 1870.

The Marquis de la Vallette, Minister to Great Britain, has arrived in Paris.

PARIS, March 14, 1870. The smallpox still prevails in different quarters of

Napoleon's Note-Important Lay Position. Paris, March 14, 1870.

Despatches from Rome confirm the report of the demand made by France for representation in the

ROME.

Council. The publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church renders inevitable a change in the attitude of France, as in the abstract they violate, it is said. "the principles of modern government and society, and are hostile to the wishes expressed by the Emperor Napoleon in his speech to the French Cham-

The Anti-Infallibists.

LONDON, March 14, 1870.

The party at Rome adverse to Papal pretensions is

gathering strength daily.

The Infallibility Vote Muster. Parts, March 14, 1870. A Rome despatch of to-day's date states that 610 votes are now sure for the papal infallibility dogma in the Ecumenical Council.

EGYPT.

Harbor Defences.

CAIRO, March 14, 1870. The Knedive has given orders for the immediate commencement of new fortifications and other works in the barbor of Alexandria.

JAPAN.

The Oncida Disaster-Present Sentence Captain Eyre.

LONDON, March 14, 1870. Later despatches from Hong Kong announce that the captain of the Bombay, which ran down the Oneida, has been suspended-not on account of the collision, but because he neglected to inform himself of the seriousness of the damage that had been en tailed, and because he took no measures to preserve the lives of the drowning men.

AFRICA.

French Rule and Policy in Algeria. PARIS, March 14, 1870. A telegraphic despatch from Algiers announces hat Marshal McMahon, Governor General of Algerta,

has tendered his resignation to the Emperor. It is supposed that the recent discussion in the Corps Legislatif on the administration of Algeria has caused the Marshai to take this step.

CUBA.

solence of a Spanish Club-Another Outrage in Santiago de Cuba-Intelligence from Nue-

HAVANA Morch 14 1970 News received in this city from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 9th inst., says that a committee from the Spanish Club waited on Mr. Phillips, late acting Consul for the United States, for the purpose of questioning him relative to an official despatch recently published in the American papers. Mr. Phillips denied the authenticity of the despatch alluded to, and signed a communication repudiating the statements contained in it. The letter was published this morning. Fearing injury, Phillips took passage in the French steamer on the 8th for Jamaica. The government secretary and the British Consul accompanied him to the whari, but no demonstration was made.

Advices from Nuevitas March 12 state that General Puello arrived at Baga on the 11th, after having visited Guaimaro, Cascorro and Sebanico, No. fighting reported. General Goyeneche is fortifying the places above mentioned. From six to eight hundred persons have presented themselves to the authorities within the last few days.

Affairs in the Central Departments-Move ments of Puello and Goyeneche-Genera Jordan's Hendquarters-Reported Skirmishes-De Rodas Liberates Free Masons Confined in Prison on Bail,
HAVANA, March 14, 1870.

Late advices from Nuevitas have been received. General Goyeneche had arrived at Cascorro, and would soon march on the town of Guaimaro. General Puello's forces occupy the towns of Sabanicu and San Miguel, and were erecting fortifications. Cascorro was also being fortified.

The insurgent General Jordan's headquarters were at Magarabomba last week, but they have sluce been moved, and are now at Banao. General Jordan lately sent 600 of the Camaguey insurgents towards the Cinco Villas district, but when near Remedios they were met by the Spaniards and twenty-seven of their number killed and their advance was checked. The Spaniards lost one man killed and ten

checked. The Spaniards lost one man killed and ten wounded.

The insurgents, in superior numbers, lately attacked Fort Charcas, but were repulsed by the garrison, composed of colored firemen from Havana. It is reported that but eleven remain of the Guines insurgents, and they are moving towards Batabano. Many families are presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities and claiming protection. The number of insurgents killed in the late attack on Holod's forces in the Chico Villas district was nineteen, instead of 100, as previously reported.

Viscount, a Santa Cruz Portuguese, who came here as a corporal in the Madrid volunteers, was executed to-day for attempting to incite the soldiers to rebel and ioin the insurgents.

Captain General De Rodas has authorized the Prosecuting Attorney of Havana to release on bail the members of the Masonic fraternity who wero imprisoned for holding a meeting contrary to his late order forbidding the same.

It is officially announced that the West India and Panama cables will be laid by the latter part of April.

MEXICO.

Another Victory for the National Troops Governor Cadena Again Defeated-He Is Hemmed In By General Regulez. NEW OBLEANS, March 14, 1870.

The evening papers of this city publish the following despatch:-

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 14, 1870.

A fight has taken place between General Regulez and Governor De Cadena, commanding the revolutionists, near Coronella Hill. Governor De Cadena was defeated with great loss. General Regulez took 1,000 prisoners, among them many officers. At last accounts Governor De Cadena was hemmed in, and would have to defeat General Regulez or lose his

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

IS SHE STILL AFLOAT OR LOST !

Steamer Sighted in Mid Ocean in a Gale-Her Signal Denotes That Her Machinery Was Broken Down-Was She the City of Boston ?- The Steamer Not at Fayal-Public Confidence in Her Safety Shaken. LIVERPOOL, March 14, 1870.

The bark Mary Johnston, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived at this port to-day. Her captain reports that on the 13th of February, in latitude 50 degrees north and longitude 24 degrees west, passed a large teamer, which was hove to and heading northeast. She displayed the British colors and a signal to de note that her machinery was broken down. She had two white stripes and one red on her funnel, about two-thirds of the way up, and the captain thinks she may have been the missing steamer City of Boston. The gale was very heavy at the time, and the Johnston was not able to stop or get near enough to make closer observations,

Opinion of the Owners on the Probability of the Steamer Sighted Being the City of

The Inman line authorities in New York state that the funnels of their ships are not marked in the manner described above, but hope that owing to the great distance the captain of the Johnston may have been mistaken in his observations. The le cality given is precisely where the City of Boston ought to have been on the date given. While the agents are of opinion that the steamer was one of the Allan (Portland) line they admit the possibility of its being the Boston

The Steamer Not at Fayal Up to February 26-Public Confidence In Her Safety Shaker

A vessel has just arrived here from Fayal, which port she left on Saturday, the 26th of February. Up to that time nothing had been heard there of the missing steamer City of Boston. The public confl in the ultimate safety of the ship has been sensibly shaken by the receipt of this unfavorable intelligence. The Azores were regarded in some juarters as the last hope.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN OHIO.

Woman Butchered in Mansfield-Frightful Appearance of the Body-No Clue to the Murderer-A Reward Offered for His Apprehension-Particulars of the Trugedy.

MANSFIELD, Obio, March 14, 1870. The inhabitants of this quiet town were thrown nto great excitement on Saturday morning last by or that one of the most horrible murders on record in this State had been perpetrated in their midst. Your correspondent, who had just finished his breakfast when he heard of the rumor, visited the scene with a view to gaining such reliable infor nation as could be obtained at the moment. By the aid of a citizen the vicinity of the traged

was reached. The house is situated on the street

running at angles with the main street, on a line

with the railroad, and in the rear of the United States Hotel. It is a double one story frame building, with an attic. One side of the house is occupied by a family of negroes, and in the other dwelt the victin of the murder. The body lay in the attic, on entering which a most sickening scene presented itself On a bed in the righthand corner of the apartment lay the unfortunate woman, drenched in her blood. Her wounds were numerous and horrible to gaze upon. The throat was cut from ear to ear; on the right side of the neck there a deep gasa; on the upper part of one breast was a ghastly wound, and there was a deep cut in the right side of the face, laying open the cheek from the angle of the jaw and exposing the teeth to view. In indicting this wound the assassing had thrust his knile into the victim's mouth, nearly severing the tongue, and drawing it out by some means as it protruded from between the hps, which were drawn up and contorted as from agony. Be sides these wounds, any of which was serious enough to cause death, the beast in human form had acqually disembowelled the woman. A large incision had been made in her abdomen, from which the entrails, mangied and cut, gualsd out. It is impossible to describe the sickening horrer of the scene. Blood bespattered the room, on the floor and on the furniture. The bedelothing was dyed with the gore. There is no doubt whatever that the ill-fated creature struggied desperately for her life. The appearance of the room indicated that her assassin had overcome her only after a flerce and prolonged resistance. Besides, the struggle was heard by and actually awoke the negroes in the adjoining house, and the negro man rising from his bed rushed to the door just in time to see the form of the murderer leaping through the side window with a bound and hurry off down the street. Why he did not instantly give the alarm is not clearly explained; but next morning the negroes mentioned the circumstance to the neighbors, whose

mentioned the circumstance to the neighbors, whose suspicions became aroused by the fact of the woman not making her appearance as usual. Some of them went to the door and knocked, and receiving no re sponse placed a ladder against the window, and entering the room discovered her dead body lying

spines place a later against the window, an entering the room discovered her dead body lying on the bed as described.

But little is known of the poor creature except that she was a seamstress, named Mary J. Limsford. She arrived here from Cincinnati some five months ago, and was reported to be a widow, with one child. It is stated that she had two suitors for her hand, one of which she accepted, and that the marciage ceremony was to have been performed on Wednesday next. So far no clue has been obtained to the murderer. Some persons think that the crime was committed by the disappointed lover, but there is no evidence whatever at present to justify the suspicion. The tragedy has naturally created the greatest excitement and aroused the city authorities to unwonted activity. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the ariest of the murderer, and it is noped that he will be discovered before many days can pass. At the present writing, however, the terrible affair is smouded in the deepest mystery.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Escape of Yerger-Proposed Offer by the Legislature of \$25,000 for His Apprehension-The Governor's First Message. JACKSON, March 14, 1870.

There are no tidings yet from Colonel Yerger. The Legislature to-day passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the circumstances of his escape, and an effort was made to pass a bill innis escape, and an effort was made to pass a bill in-structing the Governor to offer a reward of \$25,000 for his apprehension; also to appropriate \$100,000 as a secret service lund. Without definite action the bill was laid aside. Sheriff Leake is making vigor-ous efforts for the apprehension of Yerger. The Governor to-day submitted his first message to the Legislature, urging immediate legislation looking to the thorough reorganization of the judiciary.

TENNESSEE.

Death of a Centenarian-Opposition to Butler's Plan for Congressional Intervention. NASHVILLE, March 14, 1870.

A colored woman, known as Aunt Jennie, died i this city vesterday at the advanced age of 110 years. Many citizens of Northern birth who have settled here since the war are taking active steps to make their influence felt against Congressional interven-tion in Tennessee. Investigation of the record shows that the bill to punish masked marauders introduced in the Legis-Investigation of the record shows an in the Legis-punish masked marauders introduced in the Legis-lature in response to Governor Senter's recommen-dation, tailed for want of a quorum, and that ten of the twelve republican members were absent.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. - LONDON, March 14-4:30 LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 14—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 93 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 90% for the issue of 1862, 89% for the issue of 1862, and 89½ for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 86%; Eric Railway shares, 20%; illinois Centrals, 117%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%.

PARIS BOURSE. PARIS, March 14.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 741. 670.

FRANKPORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 14.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firm at 96% a 95%.

96% a 95%. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,—LIVERPOOL, March 14—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed steady at 10%d. for 14—4:30 P. M.—Cotion closed steady at 10%d. for middling uplands and 11%d. a 11%d. for middling Orieans. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and

Oriests. He sales of the day have been Ligory bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export.

Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, March 14. Cotton closed quiet and steady on the spot and adont. Liverpool Breadstuffs of Market.—Liverpool, March 14. 4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs from Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool. March 14. 4:30 P. M.—Beef, 104s. 6d. per tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess. Lard 65s. Pd. per cwt. Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool, March 14. 4:30 P. M.—Navai stores himer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—London, March 14. 130 P. M.—Islow firmer at 40s. 6d. per cwt. Calcutta linseed from.

Petroleum Market.—Antwerp. March 14.—Petroleum closed quiet.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Nigger Not to Enter the National Guard.

Bills Introduced to Elect Supervisors and Appoint Police Commissioners for New York City.

ALBANY, March 14, 1870. Considering the peculiarly wintry weather and consequent obstruction to travel, both houses of the Legislature were well attended to-night. In the senate the special order was Colonet Murphy's Military Code. When it was called up and the first section read a vital amendment was nearly slipped in. The words "white male citizen" appear, and Mr. Lewis, from Erie, moved to amend by striking out the word "white". The vote almost went by default, as the few democratic Senators who were present did not pay attention to the matter. Senapresent did not pay attention to the market cleverly tor Cauldwell was in the chair, and he cleverly managed to attract Genet's attention to the import-ment of the proposed amendment, and by close

managed to attract Genet's attention to the importance of the proposed amendment, and by close shaving it was voted down.

BILLS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK CITY.

MIT, KIRENAN introduced this eventing a bill providing for the election in May next of one supervisor for each Assembly district in New York city, those from the even numbered districts in 1872. The same gentleman introduced a bill providing for the immediate appointment of five commissioners of Police for the city of New York, the appointments to be made by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and the persons appointed to hold office for five years.

POWERS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Powers to railroad companies.

He also introduced a bill allowing railroad companies to exact ten cents extra fare from passengers who neglect to purchase tickets before entering the cars. The bill limits the responsibility of railway companies on baggage to \$200, unless a special agreement for any larger amount be made.

A TILT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly there was quite a little tilt on the Albany charter, which was ordered to the Committee of the Whole. Shortly after Senator Banks, General Townsend, and W. D. Murphy, of Albany, were in close consultation over the bill, when Colonel Murphy called the attention of the House to the fact that the bill was in the possession of persons not members of the House, with the consent of the Clerk of the Assembly. The remonstrance was not moned by the House officially, and some sharp and uncomplimentary exchanges of opinion were the result between Colonel Murphy, W. D. Murphy and the others.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, March 14, 1870.

ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA. The bill amending the act providing for the enrolment of the militia was taken up in Committee of the Whole as the special order. Progress was re ported, and then the bill was ordered to a third

By Mr. GENET-Amending the charter of the New fork Home-opathic Medical College, By Mr. Wood-Relative to action for damages by

reason of negligence.
By Mr. Brand—Aiding in the construction of the azenovia and Canastota Railroad.

By Mr. Sanford—Amending section fifty-three of the Code of Procedure to extend the jurisdiction of justices' courts.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the National Homocopatic Medical
Coilege, New York. To establish and organize at
Buffalo a State asylum for the insane. Amending
the act chartering dental societies.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 14, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED. By Mr. Mosely-To widen St. Mark's avenue and St. Mark's place, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Dongs-To aid in the completion of the Plattsburg and Whitehail Railroad. By Mr. Littlejohn-In favor of the Midland

Railroad bill.

By Mr. EURNS-Chartering the New York Loan

Railroad bill.

By Mr. Burns—Chartering the New York Loan and Deposit Company.

By Mr. Hathaway—Chartering the New York Loan and Trust Company; also for the better protection of stone cutters on State work.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bamler—To introduce steam towage on the canals and grant State aid.

By Mr. Deverbaux—To prevent the injury or destruction of baggage.

By Mr. Jacobs—Relative to the taxation in New Lots, Kings county.

Ey Mr. JACOSS—Relative to the taxation in Relation of Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Kirknan—To amend the act for the better regulation of the State and County Prisons; also relative to the government of the county of New York. It provides for the election of supervisors by the Assembly districts. Also relative to the New York Police Commissioners. It provides for their appointment by the Mayor and Aldermen. Also amending the General Railroad act allowing ten

cents additional fare when tickets are not purchased before entering the cars.

Hy Mr. Cavanagh—Almending the General Railroad act; also amending the act relative to emigrants arriving in New York; also, relative to
patented articles in New York.

By Mr. Burns—Relative to certain revenues in the
city of New York.

Ity Mr. O. Muaphy—To construct a railroad in
Broadway and other streets in New York.

By Mr. Brown—Amending the New York Sewerage law.

By Mr. Firld—For a railroad in Seventy-ninth
street and other streets and avenues in New York.

By Mr. Firld—To establish and maintain a police
force in Troy. Also extending the power of the
Board of Supervisors, except in New York and
Kings.

By Mr. O'KEEPFE—To charter the Main Street and City Hall Radiroad Company, Brooklyn.

RESOLUTIONS,

By Mr. Siright—Calling on Congress for a breakwater off the barbor of Port Jefferson. Adopted.

By Mr. Strele—Calling on Congress for pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Laid over.

The Proposed Adopterment.

Mr. BURNS called up his resolution to adjourn sing die on the 2d of April and moved to make it the 15th of April.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. ALLAEN called up his resolution on the much of the Comptroller's report as referred to the equalization of taxation to a special committee of five. Carried.

Ave. Carried.

THE RALEGAD TO THE WILDERNESS.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to repeal the act to aid in the construction of a railroad along the valley of the upper Hudson into the wilderness in the northern part of the State.

FIRES.

Destruction of an Old Landmark-Burning Bagg's Hotel, Utlen, N. Y.

UTICA, March 13, 1870. The old Northern Hotel, corner of John and Main streets, was destroyed by fire last night. The building was owned by T. P. Ballou, who loses over ing was owned by T. P. Ballou, who loses over \$5,000; insurance \$8,000. Messrs. Schurtz and Manse, tobacconists, lose part of their stock; insured for \$500. Jeremiah Shaw, proprietor of the hotel, loses about \$2,000 on furniture; fully insured. The building was erected in 1705 by Moses Bagg. Sr. Aaron Furr, Red Jacket and many historical men have formerly been guests at this hotel. The first theatrical performance west of Albany was given in the building.

The residence of M. M. Smart, at Whitesboro, was burned to-day. The loss is \$6,000; insured for \$2,000.

Sr. Louis, March 13, 1870. The fancy goods and notion store of Morgan A Jackson, No. 9 South Main street, was burned last evening. The loss is \$15,000; insured for \$10,000 in St-Louis companies. The wooden and willow ware store of Schmerding & Doensch adjoining was damaged to the amount of about \$15,000; insured for \$10,000 in St. Louis and \$4,000 in the home Insur-ance Company of New York. The buildings were damaged about \$5,000; insured.

Fire in St. Louis-Loss \$35,000.

FIRS IN PEARL STREET. About half-past seven o'clock last evening tire was

discovered under the staircase on the first floor of No. 506 Pearl street, leased and occupied by Edmund J. Richmond as a broom and brush factory. Before the fire could be put out the entire building was the fire could be put out the entire building was gutted and the stock and machinery considerably burned up. The loss on the same is about \$5,000, covered by insurance, and on the building about \$3,000; fully insured. The fire communicated to the adjoining building, No. 504 Pearl street, burning off the roof. The store floor was occupied by Mr. Cavanagh as a cry goods store. Damage to stock \$1,000; insured for \$3,000 in the Pacific and Astor insurance Companies. First floor, occupied by Robert Wilkinson; damage to furniture, about \$500; insured for \$1,000 in the Ruigers Insurance Company. Second; floor, occupied by Patrick Ellif; damage to furniture, about \$500; not insured. There building is owned by Mr. Cavanagh; damaged about \$500; not insured. The building is owned by Mr. Cavanagh; damaged about \$500; insured for \$3,500 in the Lorillary and Astor Insurance Combanies.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Addresses in Plymouth Church by Revs. George Hepworth, Henry Ward Beecher

and Hornee Greeley. A crowded "mass" meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance Union, was held last night in Plymouth church. The chair was taken by Mr. William Dodd, who referred to the serious economic loss sustained by the use of intoxicating drinks, and to the need of a determined, united and national effort to suppress the evils of intemperance. He said that in four years the money spent in alcoholic drinks would pay off the national debt, and that this money was expended in that which produced more crime than any other evil connected

Mr. HORACE GREELEY was the first speaker, and appealed to the audience to join in an active cru-sade, to make war upon the deadly element that sent fifty thousand men to their graves every year s the consequence of the rum traffic. There were as the consequence of the run trame. There were not less than a million of people who drank to excess in America, and the strong probability that in a few years eight hundred thousand of them will die a miserable drunkard's death. He doubted whether there ever was a time when more people were afflicted by and died from the effects of strong drink

afflicted by and died from the effects of strong drink than at present. America was a nation in which there was more drinking than it any other. He strongly urged that there should be no grogshops in New York and Brooklyn. The temperance society had devised a temperance literature that showed the terrible evil that there was in strong grins, and that hierature was strong enough to create a great temperance party, even if the present temperance men and women were to prove unrathfuil.

Dr. Hepworff next addressed the meeting, and said that no nation was ever satisfied until it obtained some abnormal excitement in the snape of drink. But the American belonged to a nation that needed it the least. The American found his excitement in whitting his way to a million of dollars. The German might solace his sorrows in his beer, and the Englishman, whose herves were outside of his bones, might clothe those bones with fiesh with his Burton sie; but the American, whose hervous system seemed stretched outside his skin, needed no stimulant to excite a system that was already too nervous by constitution. The life was already too nervous by constitution. The life of the American was all excitement. A boy no sooner got into his teens than he began to speculate; when he was at twenty-one be nad turned the corner of his fortone; at thirty he had bought a fast horse, and at forty he has a gray head and apoptectic, and at fifty he was dead; and two months after there were a hundred people josting each other to get into his shoes. The American needed, therefore, no stamulant, for it was in the air he breathed; it was in the pulse that beats more vividiy than in any other man on the face of the carth. Mr. Hepworta gave a very graphic and determined appeal to all who heard him to be earnest in purpose and to be true to themselves. There was no aristocracy like the aristocracy of merit. The only nooleman in America was the man who held his passions in his flet as the coachman held the reins in his names. He detailed his own experience in giving up a habit, of which he said it was nobody's business to inquire what twas. After various intervals of procrastination and the suiting of dates he resolved to give it up on a 1st of January, but he found that just before the time came he was bound hand and foot by this habit, and he had to call upon dod in prayer to help him; and he rose from that prayerful purpose with mat habit buried, and it never had had a resurrection. Now, in that struggle a little devil of a temptation had told him that he had better leave to off on ms birtonay, the 4th of February. But he turned round to that little devil and he said, "No you don't; no you don't." (Cheers, and laughter), he said to all young men and young women as to this habit, "Now, now is the time, not to-morrow; no, not to morrow, but to-night." (Cheers, and laughter), no to to morrow, but to-night." (Cheers, and laughter), no, not to morrow, but to-night." (Cheers, and laughter), no, not to morrow, but to-night." (Cheers, and the the devil and he suid, "No you don't, no you don't, no you would have the there was nobody who liked drunkenness, e no, not to-morrow, but to-might." (Cheers.)
Rev. Hrnny Ward Bregher said that there was nobody who liked drunkenness, even the drunkards despised it, and it those who were so snocked at it would only expend a little of their energy in lamenting the inevitable causes there would be less drunkenness and more souls saved in this country than there was. It was true that tea and coffee drank in excess did harm, but it never debauched anybody. That was the trouble with this drink. There was great anxiety shown in many departments of life in the preservation of health; they looked after "swill mike," out no one seemed to think it necessary to take legislative action against that terrible social mainay which killed a man every hour of the day. He traced very graphically the physiological conditions of the men whose nervous system was susceptible of excitement, and showed how hereditary transmissions would affect men, and though that transmission might leap over one generation it would inevitably pass to another. Though the julis, the lumatic asylums, the poorhouses, the graves did not actually speak to the drunkard, yet it was nevertheness true that they did speak with a hving eloquence that no ho man would be able to resist if he would insent to it. After paying a tribute of respect to the previous speakers, he brought the meeting to a close by pronouncing the benefiction.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ENGLISH OPERA,-The palm lest days of the Irving place opera house could not boast a more brilliant or crowded audience than that which greeted the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company last night on tueir return to the metropo-"The Marriage of Figaro" is probably the most characteristic of Mozaru's works, as it gives an insight into his guileless, childlike nature, such as one cannot find in his greater works. We again find the "Barber of Seville" and the other characters of Rossini's opera, but it is difficult to recognize them. The Count Almaviva does not forget his inherent gailantry in married life, but is as fond of intrigue as ever. Married life, however, changes his voice into a baritone, while Basilio becomes a tenor, and is as disagreeable as ever. The light heatted Figaro is weighed down with the re sponsibility of prospective marriage with the Countess' maid, Susanna, and a new character, a page. less intaid, Susanna, and a new character, a page, its introduced. The plot is full of perpiexing and laughable situations from beginning to end, and the music fairly bubbles over with merriment. Still we regard the opera as an exquisite cabinet picture which loses much of its beauty on a large stage like that of the Academy. The house is not well suited for the production of works of such a deleate texture, especially when its acoustical quantites fall to do justice to the little manness and pencillings of thought which breathe in the music of Mozart. The orchestra was admirably conducted by Mr. Carl Rosa, but its power will need to be moderated to give the singers a chance of being heard in some of the numbers. The cast comprised the principal members of the company, Mine. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Seguli (a trio of rare merit), and Messirs. Lawrence, Campbell, Hall and Nordblom. The two first of the artista received deserved encores. Some judicious cuts and aiterations were made in the Score, especially in placing Basinios air in the first act instead of at the end of the opera. The chorus and general ensemble of the opera was everything to be desired. Special pains seem to have been taken in the mounting and appointments of the work. It will be given to-night and Wednesday and at the Saturday matinee. Marthal will be given on Priday. The company plays in Brooklyn on s introduced. The plot is full of perplexing and

at the Saturday matinee. "Martha" will be given on Friday. The company plays in Brooklyn on Thursday. WOOD'S MUSEUM-"PYGMALION."-A slim andiano sat out the buriesque performance of "Pygmalion" at this theatre last night. The piece is not new to the stage, but it has lived quite long enough. There is nothing remarkable and very little that is entertaining or amusing in it, unless it be the frantic efforts of some of the performers to rescue from their natural lugubriousness the wretched attempt their natural lugubriousness the wretched attempts at wit made by the author. It is very strange that the buriesque writers cannot give us something new. Every buriesque produced on the stage, of New York at least, is but a poor copy of those that preceded it. The puns, jokes and points in "Pygmailon" are old acquaintances in fresher dressing, while the story is as unintelligible and dreary as the very worst of the English burlesques. The only redeeming quality in the piece is the admirable acting of Lizzle Wilmore and her bijou sister Jenny. The latter, as the statue, was artistic and pretty, and received her full snare of applause.

MAINE

The Municipal Elections—The Democratic Vote in Beifast Larger Than for Ten Years. BANGOR, March 14, 1870. The charter elections in Maine took place to-day.

in this city Henry E. Prentiss (republican) was

elected Mayor. The vote stood:-Prentiss, 1,205;

Eben S. Coe (democrat), 929. In Biddeford E. W. Wedgwood (democrat) re ceived 844 votes for Mayor, and R. M. Chapman (republican) 737 votes. The democrats carry five of the

nubican) 737 votes. The democraci carry and date seven wards.

In Belfast Axtee Hayford, the citizens' candidate and the present incument, was elected Mayor by 175 majority. The democratic vote was larger than for ten years. The citizens' ticket for Aidermen prevailed in all the wards.

In Augusta Judge Titcomb (republican) was reelected Mayor, receiving 691 votes to 113 for J. W. North, who was nominated at a citizens' caucus, but who issued a notice that he would not receive a nomination from any party. The republican nominees were elected in every ward.

Portland Municipal Affairs.

Mayor Kingsbury was inaugurated this forenoon. in his address he represents the financial condition of the city as favorable. The total debt, including loans to railroads, is \$3,389,349, of which the city debt proper, not secured, amounts to \$1,322,341. The city valuation is \$30,000,00, an increase of \$5,000,000 during the last decade, notwithstanding the great fre.

PORTLAND, March 14, 1870.

ANOTHER STOW SCANDAL

The People Who Wouldn't have a Wooder Pavement-The Property Owner in Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twen,"-cighth and Thirtieth Streets Don't Like ft, and "Pitch" Into It-The City Fathers Actually

Charged with Dishonesty. A weil attended meeting of the property owners in Iwenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Phirtieth streets was held last evening at Milliman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. The meeting was held for the purpose of protesting against the laying of the "Stow foundation pavement" in the above streets, authorization to do which was given to the Stow folks by the Common Council a short time ago. Mr. Samuel Minster acted as chairman.

After the meeting had been called to order the chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to protect the rights of the property owners along their route, which the Common Council proposed to pave with the Stow pavement. The property owners were determined that they would not be overridgen in the matter, and he hoped the City Fathers would be brought to their senses and made to understand that they (the property owners) snew what "improvements" ought to be made at their expense without being dictated to by the men who wanted to make a dishonest "pile" out of a nice little job.

little job.

A property owner moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a set of resolutions protesting against the action of the City Fathers. The motion was carried.

A gentleman wanted to know what on earth the Stow pavement was.

A gentleman wanted to know what on earth the Stow pavement was.

Another gentleman explained what it was, and remarked that there was only one place in the city where it had been tried—in Maiden lane. He objected to property owners being made to pay for experiments in the pavement line.

A property owner in Twenty-fourth street said he understood it was the intention to pave some twenty miles of the city with this pavement. There was no necessity for the laying of, it in the streets designated by the Council. It was proposed to lay it, not for the benefit of individuals.

individuals.

Another gentleman infiniated that he was down on all kinds of wooden payament. It was not be-

thought the Beigian pavement was the best one, if any one should be had.

Mr. James Moore said that the idea of laying the pavement had been originated by the "young bloods." He had used his influence against the proposition to lay the pavement, but discovered that money was more powerful than any kind of influence. There was pienty of influence against the pavement job, but there was altogether too much money in it for the honest men who passed the ordinance to histen to the project of the property owners against the job. He moved the appointment of an executive committee to collect lands to fight it in a legal way. An injunction was the only remedy, and that would knock the thing into "smithereens." It was then moved and carried that Mr. Moore be appointed treasurer, and that each property owner be taxed one dollar a lot. Those present then came forward and subscribed, after which the meeting adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Heartrending "Experience" of a County Treasurer-Why Don't They "Pony Up?"-Estimates of Expenses and Expenditures for

The Kings county Board of Supervisors met ves erday afternoon and received a statement of the estimates made by the County Treasurer, Thomas A. Gardener, for the support of the county governmeat for the fiscal year-viz., from August 1, 1869, to July 31, 1870-together with the amount of expenditures to date. It appears that of expenditures to date. It appears that the State tax—amounting to \$860,013—is due and payable April 1, under penalty of default, and in anticipation of the collection of taxes the sum of \$500,000 is required by the Treasurer to enable him to pay the same. He says:—But in all my experience as Treasurer I have never received such meagre returns from the City Collector, in proportion to the amount of tax levied, as I have this year. Up to the present writing, on account of taxes of 1869, out of a levy amounting to \$2,351,537 on the city for county and State purposes, I have only received \$550,000, and of this amount the Collector informs me that \$150,000 is due the city, the whole of the city appropriation not naving vet been paid into the city treasury. Last year at this time I had received from the City Collector on account of taxes of 1868 he sum of \$750,002, and was compelled to borrow, in anticipation of the obligation due the state. This year, in consequence of the great failing off in receipts, I am obliged to ask for the greater amount already mentioned. From the Town Collectors I have received the sum of \$172,625, which is about the same in proportion to the annount received in former years.

The following is a table of the estimates for one year and the expenses from the lat of August, 1869, to March 14, 1870—

Support of the poor State of S 46,548 86 ants.
Judges for services performed with
Commissioner of Jurors.
District Attorney and assistants.
Surrogate and assistants
Salaries of Supervisors and officers.
Advertising, stationery and printing.
Rent of armories, salary of armor-Court House supplies, repairs, furni-ture, salaries of keepers, &c...... 25.000 co 9,599 13 ture, sainries of keepors, &c.
Morgue, or deadbouse
Expenses of building buikhead, &c.
Binswills bridge, and for improvement of Newtown creek.
Interest on county debt.
Contingent fund.
City and county judges and justices
and court expenses.
Mapping county towns (charge to
towns. 30,000 00 20,909 10 Almshouse extension
Armory building, Sixteenth ward ...
Nursery improvement.
Ponitentiary improvements...
Board of Health

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1870. The commanding general of the Department of the Cumberland has been directed to order to their homes all officers who have been on reconstruction duty in the late Fourth Military district.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Silests will leave this port to-day (Tuesday) for Plymouth, Cherbourg nd Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at twelve o'clock noon.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. Subscriptions received in Paris by Bowles Brotaers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe

will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

A .- The Spring Fashious for Gentlemen's A Rupture Cure.-Dr. Sherman's Method Is guarantee. References to gentlemen cured. Office 697

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the face use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION Sold by all druggists in New York and elsewhere. A.-Surbrug's Peculiar Smoking Tobacco the

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Bros-CHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds. Bruochits, Hoarseness and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "Brown's Broughtst Troches."

Butchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. The only perfect dys, barmless, rehase, instanta-seous. Factory 15 Bond street. Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dyc. -Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Aster House.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway, will positively cure all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Legal guarantee given or money refunde. Diubetes, Diubetes,-Constitution Water is a

Electricity for the Relief of the Discussed administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteents street.

Fashlonable Hats.—Spring Styles now eady. J. R. TKRRY, 19 Union aquare. "Spring is Comlug! Spring is Here."-That is what the poet saint. Old Winter, however, "still ingers in the lap of Spring," and his chilly winds let us know that he is yet around. There is another party around just now also. And that party is KNOX, the Hatter. When there is a now style of goods in his line to be introduced to the pablic, or, what is more to the point, when the public demand cornsthing novel, neat and tasty in the Hat line, Knox knows what is wanted, and is on hand "equal to the emergency of the boor." Knox's Spring Styles are just out and are its great demand. They are truly beautiful and elegant and are destined to be the styles of the season. Knox can be found as his old stand, corner Broadway and Folion street.

The People's New Discovery.—The Public have discovered that there is one preparation, and saly one by which gray hair can be relovested with the tings that nature bestowed upon it without staining the skin. They say that PHALON'S VITALIA. OR SALVATION FOR THAT HAIR, is transparent, and produces richer browns and black than any of the offence dress. Sold by all draggasts.